CIAT
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Since 1967 / Science to cultivate change

PABRA
GREATER FOCUS ON OUTCOMES

2011

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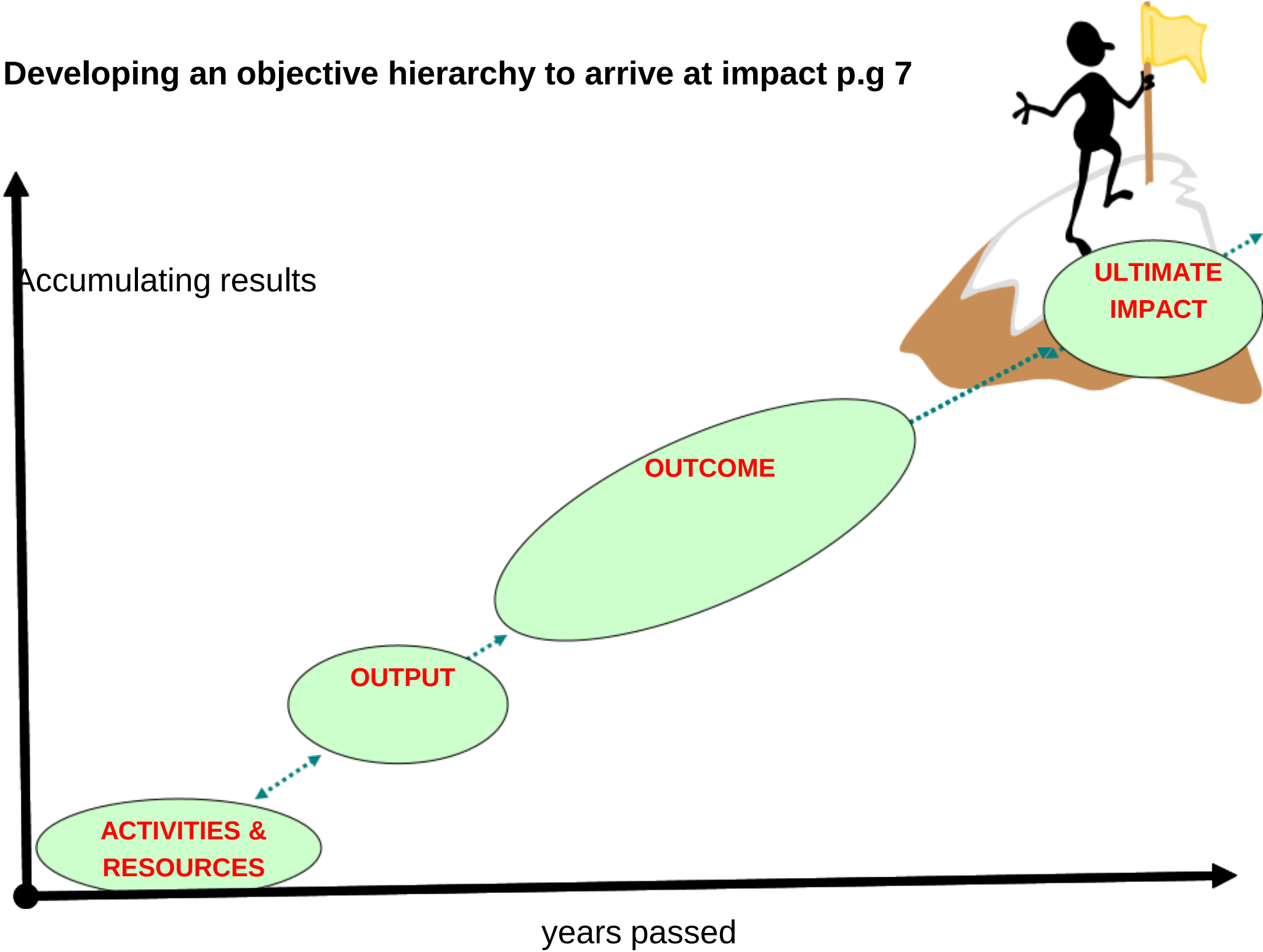
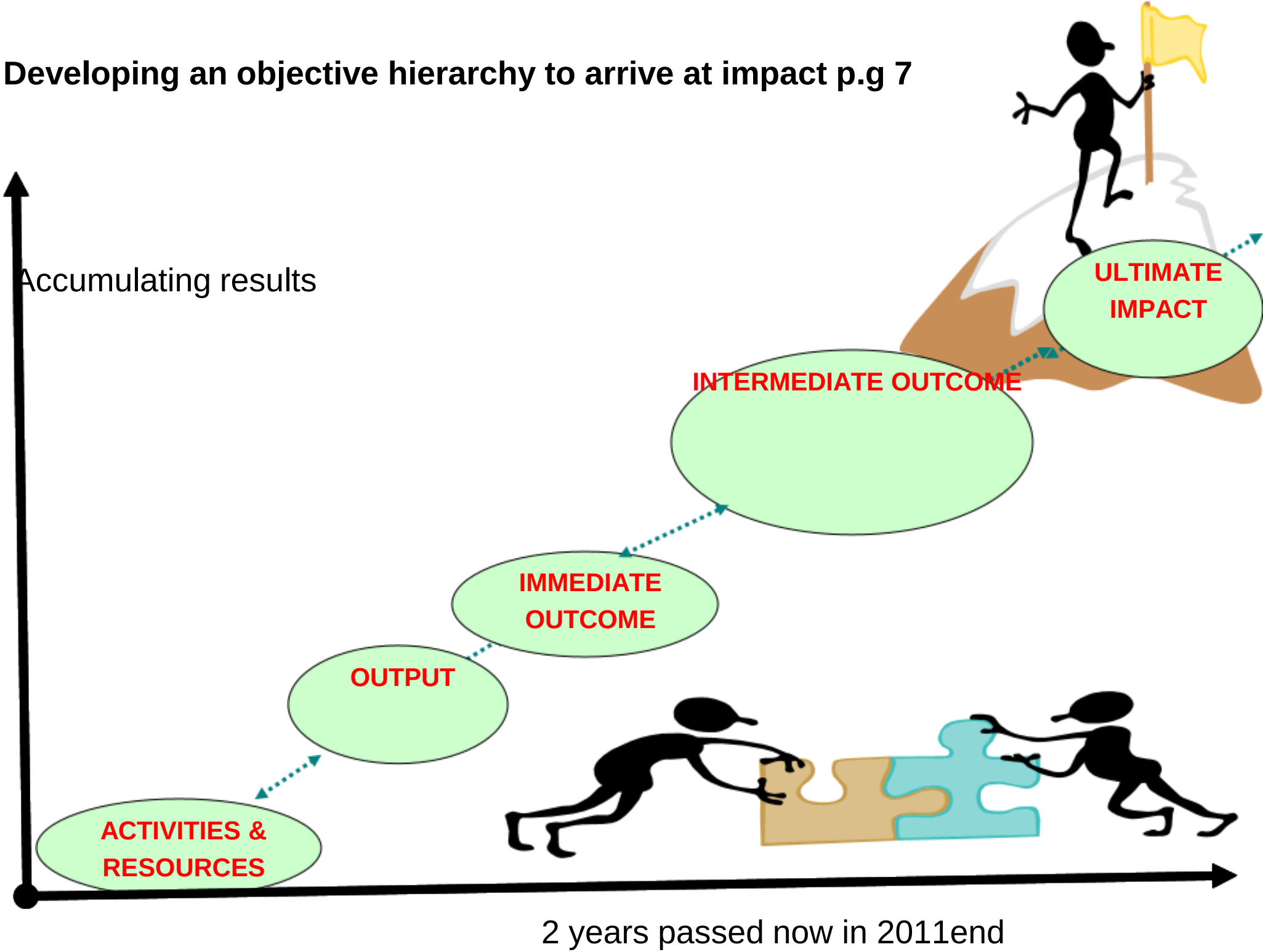
outline

- Review of the NEW 2009 2013 PABRA
- Focus on outcomes and roles of key contributors
- How do we identify and present outcomes
- Some reporting formats for outcomes

Developing an objective hierarchy to arrive at impact p.g 7



Developing an objective hierarchy to arrive at impact p.g 7



Impact demands moving beyond outputs

- Tangible outputs – varieties, ICM options, promotional materials produced, training workshops
- Towards outcomes at two levels – 1)Access & 2) utilization. a BEAN VARIETY (OUTPUT) is first accessed by 500 000 men and 600 000 women farmers in Zimbabwe –they plant it
- Then it is utilized (sold in the market, eat it, and apply the recommended technology) the two are at different points in the road towards impact.
- *THE focus IS on outcomes at ACCESS – immediate outcome ; and outcomes at UTILIZATION –intermediate outcome*

Group activity

- LOOKING AT ACCESS & UTILIZATION OUTCOMES
- WHO ARE THE CONTRIBUTING ACTORS/PARTNERS
- WHAT DO YOU SEE AS YOUR ROLE AT THE LEVEL OF ACCESS & UTILIZATION

Using mixed methods to present outcomes (access & utilization)

- WHAT TYPE OF DATA and information do you normally generate at the level of access and utilization
- How do you present this data quantitatively (Example from presentations made)
- If your audience is not able to interprete the quantitative data you may have, how else can you present the data and information for a key outcome result (pick one or two key outcome messages).

Reporting formats

- We establish the usefulness of capturing outcomes at the different levels
- Our reporting formats will from now hence forth feature these levels

Integrated Soil Fertility Management Options

S/N	Name of Partner	Location (District and Province)	ISFM Option used	Reason for use	No of Farmers Involved			
					Male	Female	Total	
1	IDE	Along the line of Rail	● Comfrey and Tea mature ● Composite making ● Conservation farming	To improve plant nutrition and soil fertility Soil improvement Soil fertility maintenance				
2	World VI	Mbala- N/P	● Crop Rotation ● Intercropping with other crops ● Agroforestry ● Inorganic Fertilizer application	Reduce on fertility depletion To reduce weed/diseases and maximize land use To improve soil fertility To improve soil fertility				
3	FWHC	Mpika- Northern province	● Crop Rotation ● Bean waste composite manure	Reduce on fertility depletion To improve soil fertility				
4	PLAN (I)	Chadidza – Eastern province	● Crop Rotation ● Use of Agroforestry spp	Reduce on fertility depletion To improve soil fertility				

ON-FARM DEMONSTRATION IN MAOHAKA BEREA

Picture

On-farm demo results

- These yield obtained in kilograms per hectare at Maghaka women association.
- NUA 45 = 3000kg/ha
- NUA 35 = 1500kg/ha
- CAL 143 = 2500kg/ha

Strategy for Variety Dissemination

- Just after the approval of the new varieties by the release committee, mass media presentations were done through:
  - radio interviews (for about 20 minutes),
  - direct TV interviews (for 45 minutes) and
  - TV flash presentation during lunch and evening news bulletin.

Through this it is assumed that a lot of farmers, seed entrepreneurs and consumers both literate and illiterate received the message. Also, there is Demo plots.

Mozambique-Climbing bean project

- The project aims at developing a model for integrating new improved varieties of climbing beans in intercropping system and winter cropping for increased beans production and utilization.
- The project also addresses the problems of diseases, pests and drought that lead to losses in bean germplasm through production of clean seed in winter under irrigation.
- This project builds on the previous project where 20 bean varieties were evaluated with agro-forestry options in three agro ecological zones in Malawi and Mozambique.
- Currently, there is PVS trials and seed multiplication of the promising genotypes, in Angonia, Milange, Gurue (2 sites) and Malema.

Major emphasis of the project

- In this phase of the project the main focus is on the following activities:
  - 1) continued research in plant breeding and plant physiology (root traits) leading to the development of P-efficient common bean materials preferred by farm households;
  - 2) development of seed systems to ensure the availability of the seeds of P-efficient materials in major bean production regions of Mozambique; and
  - 3) continue socio-economic assessment of farm household preferences as well as the adoption/diffusion of the new technologies

VARIETES in release

VARIETIES	CARACTERISTICS	
CAL 143	Altitude : 1000-1350m Cycle végétatif : 84 jours Type de croissance : I Grosseur des graines : large red Model Résiliente : BSM, CBB, LSF Rendement : 1,0-1,6t/ha	
DC 12496-50	Altitude : 850m-1450m Cycle végétatif : 86 jours Type de croissance : II Résiliente a : CBB, ALS, BSM Grosseurs des graines : medium pinto origine est le CIAT LINES	
RJB-1	Rendement 1,2 -2t/ha Variété résilience a :ALS, CBB, BCMV, BRUCHE Aptitude de production 1,5 t/ha – 2 t /ha Type de croissance :II	
PRELON	Altitude : 1350 m Cycle : 88 jours.	

Seed Production – Breeder seed

Under production, 2,000 m^2, of each of the following varieties newly released:

- 2.2 The Bean Program have oversees seven work study in collaboration with the University of Lubumbashi on different aspects of bean production in which the subject are (the summary can be completed):
  1). Conduct a face of genotypes of natural infection of rust in common bean in Katanga (by Kabunyundo Bidjawenda)

  2). Epidemiology of common bacterial blight of dwarf varieties and voluble bean sown at different planting dates (for Dishiki Kitango)
- 3). Study of the harmfulness of weed species associated with the cultivation of common bean and corn under the conditions edapho_climatiques Kasapa Farm and station INERA Kipopo (for Kalombo Ksendwe)
- 4) .Technical efficiency and profitability of manual and chemical weed control in the production of common bean and maize in Katanga (by Ntambwe).
- 5) Technical efficiency of fertilization of common bean (for Mufwaume)
- 6). Effets de l'Association Haricot –Maïs sur les performances agronomiques et les maladies du haricot au Katanga (par Maloya)
- 7).Détermination du niveau de Sensibilité a la mosaïque des génotypes du haricot à Lubumbashi (par Kalonda)

SEED MULTIPLICATION WITH MULTIPLE PARTNERS

VARIETES	KIPOPO	GAD	GEATIFA	BDD	PRESAR	CEDIM	TOTAL
CAL 143	20	5	3	7	0	25	60
UYOLE 03	20	4	1	5	0	8	38
PRELON	30	10	7	10	0	25	82
K132	35	0	0	0	0	0	35
VCB81082	15	0	25	2	0	0	42
KIANGARA	18	0	10	3	0	0	31
AND 10	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
NGUAKU NGUKU	10	5	1	0	0	0	16
RJB-1	100	20	1	20	250	60	451
DC12496-50	300	80	0	50	500	220	1150
D6	250	1200	80	700	15000	200	17430
KENYA							

The best lines/varieties in different nurseries/trials

1.BILFA Nursery

S/N	Varieties	Yield (Kg/ha)
1	VTT918/15-1	2900
2	MN13389-6	2700
3	BF13572-5	2800
4	VTTT 923/7-3-1	1554
5	BF 13607-9	1566
6	MR 13456-12-13	1527
7	AND 1064	1564
8	VTTT 925/7-6	1753
9	MORE	1593
10	ARA 4	1560

Reporting formats

- Some proposals (see template)

Capacity building

- Target is 8800 and 2500 .
- **Capacity building for regional trainings (short courses)**

Databases – Target to improve the institutional knowledge base

Capacity building databases

Variety databases + adding to this pictoral database

Partner databases (up to date contacts)

Mining data from sources we already have

Data from studies carried out, Diiva, market studies, social economic studies in TLII & Mcknight –to be organized for a second user

Database to be linked to reporting templates as

Bean atlas – target to get this functional

Methodology for filling gaps in some of the bean atlas data developed and in use

Additional efforts ongoing, your support to Bonny, Andy and other assistants is **crucial** the task is a BIG one, we all own the bean atlas

See map to date.

Policy- identify policies where PABRA has a strategic role and influence

- A resource person identified –Rebecca
- The activity has begun - review of secondary data; key informant interviews Targeting policy makers ,national partners, regional bodies)
- When contacted for an interview or to support the national activity, request is made to support.

Indicators of this outcome

- *P.I.#6: Level of satisfaction among diverse clients (of which 50% are women)with new products and services provided by PABRA partners in at least 5 countries in each network by 2013*
- Planned for assessment in 2012

- *P.I.#6.1: At least 2000 trainees in existing and new areas (including nutrition, markets, policy, GIS, acute stress management) 50% application rate within the institutions, and at least 40% of trainees being women by 2012*

Year Regional trainings	Number trained (n=435)	Percent	Women (%)	Men (%)
2009	150	34.5	50 (33.3)	100 (66.7)
2010	251	57.7	78(31.1)	173(68.9)
2011*	34	7.8	3 (8.8)	31 (91.2)
National level trainings	8,333		**2,648 (31.8)**	**5,685 (68.2)**

- Output 6.2: A knowledge base and regional
- *P.I. #6.2: At least one on line information & data management system in support of information proliferation in place, and 1 Knowledge sharing Tool kit utilized in regional forums and at least 55% of NARS and other partners are utilizing information to improve planning & decision making by 2011*

Some initiatives

- Websites
- Use of social media tools to improve information and knowledge sharing
- COPs